WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1895-TWELVE PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE

New York Workmen Mostly Took an Outing.

STRIKING GARMENT MAKERS PARADE

Over Nine Thousand Men in Boston Marched.

WEATHER PLEASANT

NEW YORK, September 2.-The weather is perfect today, and there is hardly any labor organization in the city but what had mapped out for itself a parade or an outing. This year the latter manner of spending the holiday predominated. The list of excursions to points outside the city was long and well arranged.

For the first time in many years the Central "abor Union did not parade through the screets. Coney Island was deemed the bet er place to spend the day, and as a result the Sea Beach Palace there was crowded with the men whose delegates practically regulate the labor element of the city from Clarendon Hall on Sundays.

offset this, however, there were arranged the parade of the striking garment workers and the demonstration at Union Square of the Knights of Labor, with which organization the garment workers are affillated. In the garment workers New York saw today practically the only body of men on strike at the present time in the city, and it was perhaps on account of the apparent content among the other trades that the Central Labor Union did not demonstrate its strength by parading in the

The New York letter carriers, headed by Postmaster Dayton and his staff, marched to the post office on their way to the Let-

ter Carriers' National Association convention in Philadelphia.

The ararchists went out to Mantzel's Park, Staten Island, to see John Most and Claus Zimmerman wave the red shirt and talk of general destruction.

Big Parade at Boston.

BOSTON, September 2.-Organized labor today observed its ninth annual legal holiday in the city of Boston with its usual parade, and with almost innumerable sports and amusements. The day broke clear and cool, and at an early hour marching bands, escorting labor unions from various parts of the city, and crowds hurrying to the depets and wharves bound for the various

amusement resorts, filled the streets.

The spectacle of the day was the parade of the labor organizations of the city and vicinity, in which over 9,000 men participated, notwithstanding the fact that, owing to the late severe business depression, a number of the larger organizations, which have been under considerable exsion, a number of the larger organizations, which have been under considerable expense in providing for their idle members, did not appear in the lines because of the extra expense involved.

Tried to Drive Through the Parade. PHILADELPHIA, September 2.-While the Coat Pressers' Union was marching to the Labor Lyceum Hall at 6th and Brown streets today to prepare for the labor parade it came in contact with an expressman, who attempted to drive through the ranks, and a small riot ensued. The line was passing up 5th street by Commerce at the time, and John Preole, aged twentytwo years, who drives a wagon for Scott's

The coat pressers, who are nearly all Russian Jews, resented the attempt, and one of them seized Preole's horse by the head. Preole told him to let go, and upon his refusal jumped down from his seat and attached the man.

attacked the man.

This was the signal for a general fight, and not only the coat pressers, but outsiders, took a hand. During the progress of the fight Max Fox was struck on the head with an iron bar, receiving a fractured skull. He was taken to a hospital, where his condition is pronounced serious.

Two Celebrations at Chicago. CHICAGO, Sept. 2.-Two separate and distinct celebrations marked Labor day in Chicago. The labor congress, socialistic picnic, preceded by a parade, the principal speakers being Keir Hardie, Frank Smith and John Swinton.

The building trades council gave a counter attraction in the way of a parade, picric and mass meeting of its own. No attempt was made to carry the red flag in the congress parade, Mayor Smith having issued strict orders against such action. Two Parades at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 2.-There were two Labor day parades here, the trades assembly and anti-trades' assembly. The split was due to the charge that some of the uniforms worn were not sold by union clerks

The union clerks in the trades assembly carried their objection to these uniforms, and the persons wearing them formed another parade. The respective bodies passed and repassed on the streets, but all went off harmoniously.

Patrick McBride is addressing the anti-

assembly men, and State Senator Emern-hart, Hon. N. R. Hysell, Mr. Bishop of the state board of arbitration, and David Ran-kin of Cleveland the other body.

NEWS OF THE KITE.

Prof. Dyche Taken Aboard at Hol-

steinburg. ST. JOHN, N. F., September 2.-The first news of the Peary relief expedition since its departure was received today. It came by the American schooner John E. Macken zie, returning from the Greenland halibu fishery. The Mackenzie met the lite with the expedition at Holsteinburg on July 15. At Holsteinburg the Kite took aboard Prof. Dyche, ore of the members of the expedition, and sailed again that same evening. Very little ice was reported south of Very little ice was reported south of Greenland waters. The crew of the Mackenzie think the Kite will have no difficulty in reaching Whale sound, where Feary's headquarters are located. The return of the relief party is expected about the end of this month.

EX-GOV. ANDERSON DEAD.

he Was a Well-Known Lawyer in Ohto.

DAYTON, Ohio, Sept. 2.-News was received here today of the death of Charles Anderson, ex-governor of Ohio, at Kuttawa, Ky. He was lieutenant governor under Brough in 1865, and when the latter died assumed the gubernatorial dignity. He was a roted lawyer; married Eliza J. Brown here in 1838; was colonel of the famous ninety-third O. V. I., and was connacted with some of the leading families of

Shot His Hend Off.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.-A special to the Post-Dispatch from Hickman, Ky., says: At 2 a.m. Tom Butcher, a desperate negro. was taken from fail by a mob. His head was shot off and his body riddled with bullets. Masks of some of the mob were found near the negro's dead body.

WORK OF TREASURY

No. 13,259.

Just Now It is Furnishing Small Notes and Silver Dollars.

Demand Not So Great as Usual-The Policy Pursued-Some Gain in Gold to the Government.

The furnishing of small notes and silver dollars to meet the demand for money to move the crops is likely to absorb the energies of the Treasury Department during the rext few weeks more than the demand for gold. The circular sent out by Treasurer Morgan on Tuesday last, offering to exchange small notes for deposits of large legal tenders and gold at New York, was responded to by telegraph within a few hours of its publication, and orders have since been pouring in upon the treas ury to deliver small notes at various points in the cotton and farming districts of the country.

Demand Not So Active as Usual. The demand is not so active this year as it has sometimes been, and is not expected to be, because the national banks are better equipped than usual with small notes. their surplus reserves are larger and the Treasury itself has been making its recent shipments of money in notes for \$5 and \$10. There is a large supply of both these denominations in the currency reserve vaults of the treasury.

of the treasury.

The supply of notes for \$1 and \$2 is not so large, but can be increased if necessary. There is little discrimination in the demands upon the treasury as to the character of the paper currency sent out, so long as it is in new bills for small denominations. The usual policy of the department is to unload silver certificates as far as possible, to follow these by Sherman treasury notes, and to retain the old legal tender notes until the last. The diffusion of small Sherman notes in distant parts of the country prevents their presentation at the subtreasuries for redemption in gold and the hoarding of the legal tenders cuts off in a measure the excess of currency redeemable in gold at New York.

Margin of Free Silver Dollars.

Margin of Free Silver Dollars.

The margin of free silver dollars against which silver certificates can be issued was \$28,259,187 at the close of last week, including \$8,493,614 in certificates in the treasury cash. The treasury notes issued under the Sherman law in the treasury were \$33,-661,679, and the old legal tenders were \$23,-614,322. The latter amount does not include, however, all the legal tenders locked up in the treasury, for \$76,775,000 are held against currency certificates which are issued to the national banks on the deposit of legal tenders in the treasury as a more convenient means of maintaining the bank reserves. The first two forms of notes alone form an ample working margin for treasury purposes and will prevent the embarrassments which have been suffered in years when the general cash was low. The treasury suffers no net loss by exchanges, but requires a margin of \$25,000,000 more or less to cover notes in transit and in process of redemption. held against currency certificates which are

Aggregate of Redemption. Redemption of Sherman notes and silver takes place, from time to time, where silver dollars are preferred for cer tain purposes, and the notes thus redeemed are canceled and retired. The aggregate

of these redemptions, since Secretary Car, of these redemptions, since Secretary Car-lisle inaugurated the policy of cancellation has been \$11,343,722, and the outstanding volume of Sherman notes has been reduced by the process to \$144,884,280. The process of currency exchange adds something to the gold reserve, as many of the country banks are willing to direct the deposit of gold at the New York subtreasury by their New York agents in return for small rotes delivered in their own cities. The government still gains a little gold also by the exchange of Columbian half dollars, of which about \$820,000 have been issued, for the vellow metal

COAL SHAFT ON FIRE.

Lives of Three of the Miners in Peril.

PANA, Ill., September 2.-The old shaft of the Pana coal mine is ablaze, and the lives of three men are in peril. It is possible that those who are imprisoned in the pit may escape by shaft No. 2, but this is by no means certain. The fire was first reticed at 8:30 o'clock

last night. In a few minutes great volumes of smoke came out of the mouth of the pit. It was not known how many persons were in the pit, and there were fears at first of great loss of life. At length the company's officials made known that only three men were below when the flames broke out.

shaft of the burning mine is 700 feet deep, and this, with the great amount of smoke and gas, made it impossible for the workmen to get at the fire. The origin of the flames is not known, but it is supposed the fire was caused by an explosion of gas in the abandoned stables in the mine. Late last night the entire force of diggers of the mines was at work in shaft No. 2 n an endeavor to rescue the imprisoned

burning mine shall have been effected, it will be found that the three coal diggers have succumbed to gas, if not water.

PANA, Ill., September 2.—Fire in Pana mine No. 1 was subdued today. Contrary to first reports, all the miners appear to have escaped.

MANY WILD RUMORS.

The Earthquake at Philadelphia

Started All Sorts of Reports PHILADELPHIA, September 2.-The seismic disturbance had scarcely passed yesterday when all kinds of rumors be came current. One which has spread like wildfire was to the effect that the earthquake had opened a long fissure near George's Hill, in Fairmount Park. It was reported that men had sounded to the depth of 100 feet and had not touched bottom. Thousands of persons visited George's Hill, but none succeeded in locating the abyss. The 150-foot standpipe, holding 250,000 gallons of water, which stands on the hill, was undisturbed, and a careful examination proved that its foundations were still se-cure.

SAYS CAPT. CROSSMAN CONFESSED. A Story Regarding the Cargo of the Allianca.

MADRID, September 2.-The Polish Count Hobkirk, whose statements regarding the action of the American steamer Allianca in Cuban waters some months ago created considerable excitement here, declares that Capt. Crossman of the Allianca confessed capt. Crossman of the Allianca confessed to him that his vessel carried contraband of war, adding that as he was in Cuban waters he had to depend upon the superior speed of the steamer to avoid being over-hauled.

Christian Endeavor Union.

A regular monthly meeting of the execu tive committee of the District Christian Endeavor Union will be held this evening at 8 o'clock, in the Calvary Baptist Sunday school house, co ner 8th and H streets line for the mass meetings for the remainder of this year will be presented.



Thousands in Line Representing Organized Bodies.

Cheers Greeted the Paraders All Along the Line.

WORKINGMEN'S GREAT DAY

Lahor day was observed in Washington by a parade that in its general appearance was most creditable to the city. The members of many of the labor organizations were handsomely uniformed and marched with the precision of veterans. The great trades unions like the Typographical Union, with upward of 1,800 men in line; the bricklayers, with a turnout of 650 men, made a most impressive showing. Knights of Labor assemblies, the different todies subordinate to D. A., No. 66, turned out in full force, having a thousand o more men in line. There were various estimates made of the whole number in line, ranging from 5,000 to 10,000.

The thousands of anxious eyes that scanned the heavens this morning as soon as their possessors were out of bed found naught but propitious signs. The cloudless blue dome gave promise of a perfect day. and the cool air, stirred by gentle breezes, was full of invitation to the pleasure and exhilaration that outdoor exercise meant. So best clothes were brought out and don



The Grand A... shal's Badge.

ned by young and old and middle-aged, and the crowds which began to throng the streets at an early hour presented a holiday appearance indeed. While to every one the beautiful weather was inspiring, to the members of the various trades unions and labor assemblies and their dear ones and friends it was a theme for enthusiasm, and so Washington turned out a smiling, happy throng, that fringed the thoroughfares with effective pictures and enjoyed the striking pageant that passed to the full appetite that hearty good will and satisfaction in

section of the city unusual to a Monday or any other day. Persons looking up from their breakfast tables saw pedestrians hurrying by, clad in suggestive garb, with gay

badges flaunting their bright gold in the sun. The shrill pipe of a fife and rattle of a drum in the near distance made it hard work for pater familias to keep Johnnie and Mary at their oatmeal, while restraint was out of the question when the full chorus of a splendid baml broke upon juvenile tars, and banished appetites like a fog before the sun.

DAY,

1895.

At the City Hall.

LABOR

It was no wonder when all these things are taken into consideration that everybody in Washington was early astir and hurrying to secure points of vantage whence to see the Labor day parade. This TRADESILLUSTRATED

TRADESILLUSTRATED

Many Business Houses Handsomely

Decorated With Flags.

PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE DISPLAY

Anxiety to see the turrout altogether, instead of in its formative stages, probably accounted for the rather small number of the city hall while the visitus bodies of laboring men were marching to their respective places preparatory to taking up the march through the city. Those who were there, however, were treated to many pleasant spectacles. Chief Marshal McHugh and his alds were carly at the point of concentration, and the former reined in his fretting charger immediately in front of the Lincoln statue, where he remained until the procession moved. On the streets and avenues for six solid blocks around the streets of the city hall while the visitous bodies of laboring men were marching to taking up the march through the city. Those who were there, however, were treated to many pleasant spectacles. Chief Marshal McHugh and his alds were carly at the point of the Lincoln statue, where he remained until the procession moved. On the streets and avenues for six solid blocks around the streets and avenues for six solid blocks around the streets and avenues for six solid blocks around the streets and avenues for six solid blocks around the streets and avenues for six solid blocks.

G.THE TO EVENING STAR MALONES

the participants in the parade began to gather almost as soon as the marshals reached their respective posts, and for over an hour there was a steady stream of over an nour there was a steady stream of marching men filing in from all sections with bands playing, banners waving and bright faces beaming with the consciousness of what their presence meant at such a time.

Every now and then a float, drawn by gally capacitaned barses would come

gaily caparisoned horses, would come steadily along, and the people would crowd to examine and admire it, and again other displays would appear to secure a share of the attention and compliment.

The Line Forming. By 9:15 the streets and avenues which had been given up to the various divisions were crowded with the men who repre-sented the best there is in the greatest of republics. A wa'k among them developed republics. A wa'k among them developed many things, Quiet, orderly, and entirely conscious of the importance which their gathering upon such an occasion meant, they bore themselves admirably. They were the brawn and mustle of the capital of the proudest nation on earth. They were banded together for self-protection and the perpetuation of their own rights, with a full and impartial regard for the rights of others, and at no time or place was the truth of "Labor Omnia Vincit" more emphatically accentuated than in the early morning of today, when the men who believe in and uphold that eternal motto were assembled to peacefully celebrate their own value and impertance as a chief component of the national commonwealth.

component of the national commonwealth. The National Emblem. There was another significant thing about that immense gathering, too. That was the omnipresence of the stars and stripes. banners: festconed on floats and carriaces: carried in willing and sturdy hands that gave them proud fillips through the air; pinned on bosoms or stuck in the ends of hundreds of canes, Old Glory was every-where. There were none of the uniforms or buttons and gold fringe of the military; no gun barrels gleamed in the sunlight; no swords glistened or scabbards shone, but the flag was there in every conceivable but the flag was there in every conceivable shape and form-some of the marchers even carried red-white-and-blue umbrellas even carried red-white-and-blue umbrehas
—and it was good to look at, especially
when it was so apparent that every man
who carried, wore or walked beneath it
was ready, if need be, to shed the last drop
of his heart's blood to defend the institutions and principles of which it was cur-

Reading the Debs Resolutions. These were waving and floating everywhere, and everywhere significant, when, at 9:45, a bugle sounded as a signal for the formal proceedings of the day to begin. Chief Marshal McHugh signaled to Mr. S. A. Clemens to do the portion of the duty

blematic.

confided to him. This was the reading of the resolutions which had been adopted by the resolutions which had been adopted by the various laboring organizations protest-ing against the arrest and imprisonment of Eugene V. Debs. Mr. Clemens mounted a chair, and beneath the feet of the statue of the martyred apostle of liberty read the

resolutions.

The resolutions were as follows:

"The organized workingmen of the District of Columbia in mass meeting assembled on Labor day, September 2, 1895, de-

clare:
"That the imprisonment of Eugene V.
Debs and other officials of the American
Railway Union was an unwarranted and arbitrary extension of judicial power, ostensibly for the maintenance of law, but in reality in the interests of corporate power, which by dishonest methods secured from a federal court and the national government legal and armed support in an event which was the direct result of corporate greed and imposition.

"It was an act that outlaws labor, an ingenious scheme to defeat the object of labor organizations and render the wage earner helpless to resist the degrading impositions of combined capital.

"As law-abiding citizens of the American republic, we solemnly protest against this arbitrary and dangerous exercise of the judicial power—the incarceration and arbitrary extension of judicial power, os

the judicial power—the incarceration and punishment of men without trial by jury or the observance of any of the forms of law guaranteed by the Constitution, and law guaranteed by the Constitution, and we demand of the Fifty-fourth Congress, soon to assemble, such legislation as will unmistakably and for all time define the rights of labor in all future conflicts with gigantic and powerful corporations

which now control the interstate com-merce of the country; therefore,
"Resolved, That the legislative commit-tee of the Federation of Labor, in con-junction with that of District Assembly, No. 66, K. of L., be requested to prepare for presentation in both houses at the ensuing session of Congress a bill or bills intended to give legal protection to or-ganized employes of corporations and se-cure them in the future from an arbitray and unjust application of the law of in-function under the questionable construc-tion placed upon it by the federal judition placed upon it by the federal judi-ciary in the case of Debs and his comrades. And he it firther

And be it firther

"Resolved, That we demand of Congress such legislation as will make clear the status of the organizations of labor engaged in the carrying trade, the interstate commerce of the country, and that the powers and the duties of the federal judiciary in all matters at issue between the cornorations on the one hand and their employes on the other be plainly defined." The March Begun.

Upon the conclusion of the reading, the bugle sounded again, and there was a straightening of lines and a hurried consul tation of the chief marshal and his aids. In a few moments everything was in readi ness, and another blast rang out that was taken up and repeated as the echoes reached each division. There was a burst of brass, the shrill sound of fifes, the blare of trumpets and the roar of drums, the clash of cymbals, and the long stationary lines grew animated. The Labor day parade of 1895 was in motion.

The parade was preceded by an escort of

The parade was preceded by an escort of police, immediately following which came Chief Marshal McHugh and his special aids, Messrs. W. H. Stickels and W. B. Hyde. All were mounted on fine horses. The chief macshal wore a magnificent red, white and blue silk sash, trimmed with gold, and a badge. Mr. Stickels wore a white silk sash, and Mr. Hyde one of red, similarly trimmed, and each wore a badge.

THE FIRST DIVISION. Many Organizations Marshaled by Dominick Walsh.

The first division was in command of Marshal Dominick A. Walsh, who was mounted on a fine black charger. The marshal wore dark clothes, drab hat, with blue silk sash, trimmed with gold, and military

boots and gloves.

Immediat 'y following Marshal Walsh were the officers of the Federation of Laber and D. A 66, Knights of Labor, on foot. The different societies forming the division came next, as follows:

The Horseshoers.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Union had eighty-one men in line; Patrick Connolly, marshal; M. A. Walsh and John Collins, aids. They wore dark blue pants and shirt, on the front of which was embroidered a large horseshoe and badge. They were aclarge horseshoe and badge. They were accompanied by a portion of Boyd's band and a section of the Kit Carson Drum Corps, fifteen pieces each, under the direction of Maj. William C. Wilkinson. Their float represented a blacksmith shop, beautifully decorated, in which several men were at work making various articles of iron. They also had in the line a large silvered horseshoe, which was supported by three men. Following the horseshoers was the float. Following the horseshoers was the float of District Assembly No. 66, K. of L. This represented a book store and school room combined. In one end was a book store, in which the proprietor was supposed to be selling books for the children to use; while at the other was a lady school teacher,

(Continued on Third Page)

FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS

No Punishment Likely to Follow Their Recent Activity in Political Affairs.

Mr. Cleveland Said to Have Changed His Views as to Partisanship and His Original Order.

There has been some speculation, more or less serious, as to what President Cleve-land may do in the cases of federal office holders who have been active in primaries and conventions, in view of his old order prohibiting such activity. At the time his order against offensive partisanship was issued participation in primaries and conventions to control party nominations was regarded by Mr. Cleveland as sufficient ground for the removal of a federal office holder. The fearless activity of this class recently has up to this time remained uneccounted for, as under this famous order they would be subject to dismissal.

Has Changed His Views.

This temerity and activity is explained by the statement that Mr. Cleveland has entirely changed his views on the subject and that the order is intended to become a dead letter. It is stated that Mr. Cleveland has become convinced that his original theory on the subject of offensive partisanship is utterly impractical. He recognizes that under it he would have either to decline to appoint his friends to office or else, appointing them, lose their services

to the party.

He has decided that he does not want to do either the one thing or the other, and, therefore, the order is to be disregarded in the future, as it has been of late. It is said that Mr. Cleveland has for some time been convinced that he could not afford to have his friends put in the list of non-combatants by becoming hereficiaries. on-combatants by becoming beneficiaries of his official bounty.

Allowed to Fall Into Disuse. A formal revocation of the order of July 14, 1886, would surely have excited much comment and involved explanations. It was therefore merely allowed to fall into disuse. It is said that office holders are

relieved from all obligation to consider the order, and that they are in no danger of being called to book for taking part in party conventions, primaries or campaigns. MILITIA AT ISHPEMING.

Five Military Companies Arrive at the Scene.

ISHPEMING, Mich., September 2.-Five military companies sent from Cheboygan, Calumet, Houghton, Ironwood and Mar quette to protect the workmen, arrived at o'clock this morning by special train. Tents were immediately pitched, and at 7 clock picket lines were established in the vicinity of the various shovels and guards ordered out.

The steam shovel operatives arrived this morning and were escorted to their board-ing houses under military protection. Several hundred of the strikers, with

their wives and children, assembled at the different mining locations, watching the movements of the militia; but there was no disturbance, and none is expected. The shovels at some of the mines were started at 10 o'clock, and the shipments of ore to Marquette will likely begin this afternoon. DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2 .- The two divi-DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—The two divisions of the Michigan naval brigade located in this city have received orders to prepare for duty at Ishpeming. The reserves, if ordered north, will take their Gatling and rapid-firing guns. They are composed of the sons of the wealthy and aristocratic families of Detroit and have been organized only about a year. This will be their first taste of actual service.

BIG FIRE AT ROCHESTER.

Sheil, Rosenbaum & Steefel's Clothing ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 2.-The wholesale clothing store in the Levi block, occupied by Sheil, Rosenbaum & Steelfel, was burned at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The total loss is estimated at \$115,000, of which above firm loses \$75,000. In the same block were three other whole-

sale stores, owned by Kochenthal, White, Marks & Co., Kaufman, Dinkelspiel & Co. and L. Adler & Co., who lose, respectively, \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000, all insured. \$25,000, \$10,000 and \$5,000, all insured.

By the greatest efforts of the firemen the fire was confined to the one store, but the others suffered considerably by smoke and water. The fire started in the boiler room and spread rapidly, the elevator shaft serving as a great chimney through which the flames rushed with a roar that could be beared on the street. heard on the street.

FIVE HUNDRED IN PURSUIT.

A Thief Chased Through Chicago's Streets.

CHICAGO, September 2.-Five hundred people chased a thief through State street today and sided in his canture. The prisoner, who gave his name as James Will iams of San Francisco, was charged with robbing the till of the Masonic Temple Association of a large sum. He started down the crowded thoroughfare on the run, but was easily captured, owing to the crowds gathering to see the Labor day parade. The prisoner at police headquarters was identified as John B. Gordon of Louisville.

MR. BLACK'S DENIAL.

He Himself Authorized the Statemen Which He Recently Repudiated. Chauncey F. Black, president of th League of Democratic Clubs, published a letter last week in answer to some critithat had been passed upon him, in which he spoke of the statement that officers of the League of Democratic Clubs who met in Washington a short time ago, designed to use the league of clubs to advocate the financial policy of Mr. Cleveland, as a gratuitous newspaper falsehood. The statement that the officers of the league intended to use all the power of the league to assist in securing the indorsement of the administration's financial policy was authorized by Mr. Black him

He authorized the statement that that was the purpose of this meeting. It is understood that Mr. Black came here with the idea that the president and secretary of the league had authority to declare ador the league had authority to declare advocacy of "sound money" one of the doctrines of the league, but that he was informed that the executive committee only could authorize such an order. The question was submitted to the executive committee, which stood 8 to 7 for silver.

The Defender Floated Again. NEW YORK, September 2.-The Jacht Defender was floated from the dry dock at 9 o'clock this morning, and was imme at a clock this horining, and was immediately taken in tow to New Rochelle. The Valkyrie will draw up to the Erie basin Thursday. While there she will be measured with Defender. The figures will not be given out, however, until the night before the race.

William Gayer Dominick of the stock brokerage firm of Dominick & Dickerman, New York, dled suddenly of typhoid fever at his summer home at Quogue, N. Y., Sat-

RECORD UP TO DATE

space.

How the Democratic Friends of Silver Look At It.

the proof of the pudding is in the eating. Saturday's Star contained 38 columns

of advertisements, made up

of 810 separate announce: ments. These advertisers bought publicity-not meresy

ARE SATISFIED WITH THE RESULT

Only Maryland Has Declared Against Free Coinage.

OTHER STATES

The friends of silver in the democratic party have cast up to date the sum of the year's agitation of the question of free coinage, and profess to be well satisfied with the result. With the exception of New York, all the states to hold elections this fall have been heard from. But one Maryland, has declared against free coinage at 16 to 1. The democracy in the others has simply reaffirmed the financial plank of the Chicago platform of 1892. New York is expected to follow Maryland but this will not disturb the friends of silver, for, as they hold, it is already manifest that the whole proposition will be presented to the next democratic national convention for settlement in practically the same form in which it was presented to the last national convention. The eastern democracy will again oppose free coinage, and ocracy will again oppose free coinage, and the southern and western democracy will again demand it. The only material change looked for is that the money ques-tion, and not the tariff question, will be the principal feature of discussion.

The Money Question to Be Dropped

Particulars are effered in the support of this conclusion. Although Mr. Carlisle dictated the plank in the platform touching the finances, the silver question, except by Mr. Blackburn, who is speaking against the platform, has been abandoned in the Kentucky campaign. Mr. Carlisle's friends on the state committee have united in au address to the democracy to drop the subject and help elect the state ticket, regardless of Gen. Hardin's course or views. Further agitation of the subject will mean democratic defeat. The elimination of the

democratic defeat. The elimination of the subject may lead to victory. Party success, therefore, is put above the sliver question in the home of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is conceded that the democracy will not carry the silver question into the campaign in Ohio. Mr. Brice is content with the deliverance of the party at Springfield. Ex-Gov. Campbell will make his canvass for governor on state issues. Besides, he is a compromise man as to silver. He leans as much to one side as to the other. In Maryland nothing further will be heard of silver. The campaign there is noticed in a local key, and one so high no In Maryland nothing further will be heard of silver. The campaign there is pitelied in a local key, and one so high no other sound will be possible. Silver and anti-silver are wholly forgotten in the more berning issue of Gorman and anti-Gorman. The kicking democrats in that state are less concerned about the country's finances than about the Gorman power in the primaries. They are fighting the senior Senator this year. They'll fight free coinage next year.

In New York.

The New York campaign will also turn on local issues. Liquor seliing in New York city on Sunday and Mr. Hill's and Mr. Whitney's presidential aspirations will be much in evidence. There can be little if any controversy about silver. Both parties in the state are practically one on the subject of money. So that whatever plank the democracy may insert in its platform at

Syracuse as to the finances will entail no discussion on the stump, This composes the summary of the situation as the free coinage democrats view it. There are other states on the list, but the four states mentioned are the important states. All four contain presidential timber ornamented with presidential lightning rods. Kentucky is the home of Mr. Carlisle, Ohio of Mr. Brice and Mr. Campbell. Maryland of Mr. Gorman and New bell, Maryland of Mr. Gorman and New York of Mr. Hill and Mr. Whitney. And yet, as the silver democrats contend, the result in none of them in November will have a pronounced bearing one way or the other on the silver question. That will still remain, to be fought out on the floor of the next rational convention of the

party. AMONG THE LABORERS.

Prof. Funcialli's Explanation Not Accepted by the Plasterers' Union. The prospect of a settlement of the difficulties between the members of the societies of organized labor and the Marine Band is not nearly so bright as it was a few days ago, the Plasterers' Union at their meeting, yesterday having refused to accept Prof. Fanciull's explanation of the

matter.

The eccentric engineers at their last meeting adopted the following program to be observed this afternoon at Marshall Hall: Address by Maj. U. S. McComas of Hillonis on "Problems That Confront Us," to be followed by an address by Mrs. Marion G. Walfort, and at 4:30 there will be a game of base ball between the teams of the Washington Light Infantry and the bureau of engraving and printing. bureau of engraving and printing.

At the meeting of the Cigar Makers'
Union held Saturday night, report was
made that the members of Columbia Typographical and Bricklayers' unions have
promised that none but union made cigars
shall be sold on their respective excursions
today.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Wm. Harness Tries to Cut His Thront This Morning.

This morning about 9 o'clock William Harness of No. 3055 Q street made an attempt at suicide by cutting his throat with razor, but did not succeed, although he is painfully injured. Harness is forty-four years of age, and has been sick for some ime. His sickness caused him to become despondent, and this morning he attempted to end both his illness and despondency by using the razor. He was found by an other member of the family before he a chance to make another attempt, and Dr. Munson was called in to attend him.

Although the cut across his throat is a serious one, the doctor says it is not neces-sarily fatal, and he will in all probability

Executive Clemency.

The President has pardoned Blueford Foreman, sentenced in the western district of Arkansas in 1894 to two years' imprisonment and costs for assault with intent to ment and costs for assault with intent to kill, on the ground that the convict has be-come totally blind. He has also commuted to imprisonment for one year the two years' sentence imposed upon David S. Stalmaker for robbing a United States Stalmaker for robbing a post office in West Virginia.

The Trial Trip of the St. Louis. Commander Bradford and Lieut. Muili gan, the naval officers who represented the government on the trial trip of the St. Louis, have returned to Washington and reported to Admiral Ramsay. They speak in enthusiastic terms of the vessel, and will begin the preparation of their official report upon the trial trip at once.